Regional Test Garden Rules

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A. *Rules for Regional Test Gardens Revised.*

1. The Regional Test Garden will be under the direct supervision of the Regional Vice-President, but he may appoint some other member or a committee of members to be in actual charge of the test garden.
2. All seedlings will be grown under a code number which will identify the Region in which the test garden is located, the year in which the seedling was received, and the seedling itself. An example of such a number would be 1-64-33, which would be decoded as follows: Test garden located in Region 1: Seedling received in 1964; and Seedling #33. If the region has more than one RGT, then the region number should be combined with a letter of the alphabet e.g. 1A-, 1B-, etc.
3. The Regional Test Garden Award will be voted on by the accredited garden judges under code number only.
4. The AIS Awards Chairman will be notified annually of the identity of each newly planted and coded seedling submitted for testing. Upon receipt of this information the AIS Awards Chairman will annually designate such gardens as an Official AIS Regional Test Garden, providing compliance with the above rules has been made.

B. *Recommendations.*

1. Each Regional Vice-President is expected to promote the establishing of at least one regional test garden in the Region. Some of the larger Regions will need more than one test garden.
2. Reasonable protection and care will be impartially accorded all seedlings under test.
3. Coded RTG seedlings may be judged during any bloom season and removed in the event they win the RTG Award. Otherwise, seedlings should be removed after the third year of residence in the RTG.
4. Past experience, within the AIS, suggests that RTG areas are an excellent location for the conduct of Garden Judges Training Programs. The use of the AIS National Test Garden Score Card is also helpful, and thus recommended.

C. *AIS Policies.*

1. All seedlings will remain the property of the hybridizer (presumed to be the individual who submits the rhizome to the RGT).
2. As has been stated many times in AIS publications, it is definitely understood as a matter of "AIS ethics" that no use will be made of test garden seedlings for propagation and for breeding purposes.

D. *Present Rules Restated.*

1. Accredited AIS Garden Judges have the privilege to vote for a total of ten (10) RTG and HC Awards; in any combination. If the vote is for an HC Award, the seedling number and hybridizer's name will be entered in the appropriate place on the ballot. If the vote is for the RTG Award only the code number is recorded.
2. Both the RTG and HC Awards entitle the recipient seedling to be entered in the National Test Gardens for further evaluation. (Inquire: Dr. Raymond C. Allen, Chairman, National Test Gardens' Committee).

National Test Garden Awards

National Test Garden Awards were presented for the first time at the Memphis convention. The two for 1965 went to Neva O. Nitchman for the varieties SMILING MAESTRO and TEEN ANGEL, and to Catherine and Kenneth Smith for SARAH AVERELL and LOYALTY. These varieties achieved the highest scores in performance and general excellence on the basis of the judgment of the AIS accredited judges who scored the entries at the National Iris Test Gardens.

Requirements for entering a new iris are simple:

1. The variety must have received the High Commendation Award or the Regional Test Garden Award of the AIS and it must be entered in the National Test Gardens not later than the year of introduction. This means that all winners of the HC or RTG Awards being introduced in 1965 as well as those to be introduced in future years are eligible to be placed in the National Test Gardens this year.
2. One good rhizome should be sent to each of the five National Test Gardens as as early as possible. The plants should be addressed as follows:

Mr. Anton M. Christ
University of California Botanic Garden
Department of Botany
Berkeley 4, California

Mr. Scott Fikes, Director
Fort Worth Botanic Garden
3220 Botanic Garden Drive
Fort Worth, Texas

Miss Beverly Pincoski, Secretary
Denver Botanic Gardens
909 York
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Herbert C. Fordham
Extension Horticulturist
Waltham Field Station
240 Beaver Street
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dr. R. C. Allen, Director
Kingwood Center
900 Park Avenue West
Mansfield, Ohio 44903

3. Include with the shipment pertinent information about each entry and be sure each plant is accurately labeled.
    a. Hybridizer's code or name
    b. Hybridizer's name and address
    c. Description as to type, color, etc.

The entries will be grown in the test gardens under code for two years and scored by ten or more AIS accredited judges. At the end of the testing period all stock will be returned to the hybridizer or otherwise be disposed of as he may direct. Due caution will be taken to safeguard all entries from loss from various causes including theft, taking of pollen, etc.

A word about the Waltham, Massachusetts garden—. This replaces the one discontinued last year at Stockbridge, Mass. The Waltham Field Station is an excellent site because it is in a good growing area for iris; it already has other flower trials in operation and is planning an extensive iris display garden. The plantings are maintained in an excellent manner and since Waltham is in the Boston area there will be no lack of good iris judges.

All hybridizers and introducers are urged to support the test garden program. Any HC winner is eligible as long as it has not been introduced before 1965.

R. C. ALLEN
Chairman, National Test Gardens

Intermediates from Cook 10942

WILLIAM PECK

The importance to the SDB class of Paul Cook's crosses of *pumila* pollen on to his tall blue seedling 10942 has been told on many occasions.[1] From these crosses he selected BARIA, BRITE, FAIRY FLAX *and* GREEN SPOT, which are still among the favorites in that class. The purpose of this article is to carry the story of Cook 10942 progeny on to subsequent generations from which we have obtained a great number of our best intermediates during the years starting in 1955.

It is not unexpected to find that the earliest 44 chromosome IBs from this new source came from these earliest SDBs, which were the first available for use by hybridizers. What is of special interest is that of the IBs selected for registration or introduction to date, and also of those given awards, such a large number have come from the Cook 10942 line.

Paul himself crossed a sib of FAIRY FLAX, his 6048, back to another lovely blue tall with silvery overcast (Cook 9747), and from the seedlings selected two blue IBs that are still grown, although they were never named. These are Cook 2154 and Cook 2254.[2]